proposed change.

STEARNS, HUTCHIRSON & Co. Nos 12 and 14 Warren-st., four doors below Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

EMOVAL AND CHANGE.

Impress and sitractive Stock!

BEMOVAL AND CHANGE.

Immense and attractive Stuck!

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & CO.

Pallacier their splendid new warehouse, entrance No.

17 Markes and No. 21 North Fourth et, are opening for the spring

Eade an agnorment of

But for extent and variety will surpose any content of restent and variety will surpose any content of that

harder. Entering into their new store, which is own or that

harder IN AMERICA with a business of an amount amount aircady

contablished and intending largely to increase it, especially with those

who tony rose Casin, and business that the faircat system is jobbing

picke in have

Oncreased the second restent and the specially with those

they will be compelled to sed at a machinisher profit than can possibly be affected where long credits are given

Under their Casin and smooth cannot be fine the necessity for

alter ping large profits does not exist, and cost.

They mean to make it be INT about of every judge of goods to

buy upon the following TRAM

They mean to make it the invasor of every joint to boy upon the following remains.

Cash buyers will receive a succount of six per cent. If the money be paid in par forms, which they was from done of bill.

Department money will only be taken at its market value on the day. Uncurrent money will only be taken at its market value on the day. They will be seen to be a successful and the processor.

To merchests of indoubled standing a credit of six months will be terrif desired.

To merchants of smitted in advance of maturity a discount at the Where may by remitted in advance of maturity a discount at the Where may be summan will be allowed.

They safe from merchants wishing the examine cities the favor of an free matter of their as onch being assimed from they will be convinced part it is not for their interest to pay the large profits that are also lately executive to they who give long creates.

The mud in our streets has not presented crowds of The mind in our sites at the store of our framit Kron, No 533 greatway, all analous to promise one of his familianish and sylendid spring syle of Hate. They are just the thirth needed; and all our noise use in the hat Jim strak of them in terms of the highest grane. We know that Krex is the Hatter in Now took Giv, now has won golden learness both at his new store and at his old and popular stand.

WORTH REMEMBERING -A new Clothing Empoust been opened by the andersigned at No 100 Fulto mixely four and handsomely made stock of cot all examp out and blammed in the best styles and w

N.B.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented
EDWARD T. HACKETT.
Gloching Euppoin

25.000.000 Carpets for the Million at HIRAM AN-DERSON'S Ten Spachuse Scientonne No 50 Bowery. Splandid Medaulius, Velvet, Tamary Brussels Sply and Lograin Carpets. Mar. Oil : lothe, State Carpets Am at resound us bergains

LARIES WILL CONSULT THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE BY PURCHARNO CARPETS UP FLOWS -I I be a serp extry to kny ady of referencenting to the down town should reade—bald a paylor blaker price. In the wilknown of open carebilishment of Walkar & Rakhy, No. 3.2 Howery, is an entirely a watch of Carpeting, Cill Coute, Ross and Mate, south of the pariors, sitting rooms and halls, which will be sold at very low prices.

EXTENSIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ES-TR. Our readers will place notice that ANTHONY I BLEECKE. Heeli at public section Turs DAY the litts inst, at 15 o'clock at Merchants' Exclange, by order of the executars trustees and

the merchants' Exchange, by order of the excelutors trustees and others:

Fifty-two desirable lots of ground, with the buildings thereon, etc. asked on 17th 15th and 18th star, and som as Frospect Hill Property. There lots are all heartfully started for instead on 18th started for the redding in the property of the lots of the startfully started for instead of the startfully startfully the front of the block between 5th and 18th startfully the front of the block between 5th and 18th startfully and 18th startfully startfully. By order of later to be each of these plots of ground there is a few litter hose, and is nown as thursteen property and lot on the south-east corrier of 9th as and 8th startfully s

pair st. che.
Alec, a busse and lot on 20th-st, near 1st.ov; two lots on 60th-st,
near the 8th sv; house and lot No 171 Fast Man-st, two lots on
67th-st, near 6th sv; an fix lots on 16th and night sts.
Magaed the shove property can be had at the auction-rooms No. 7
Magaed the shove property can be had at the auction-rooms No. 7

AUCTION NOTICE. - ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL Sell me House, with six Lots oth 1st at Jersey City stioneer, No. 4 Broad at THE ORIENT MUSUAL INSURANCE COMPANY WILL

doses H Grinnell, Woodward Haven,

Arthur Leary,
Arthur Leary,
Morthuer Livingston,
W A Platenias
Frederick W Read,
P A H Renauld,
Thumas Rigney,
C H Sand

CHARLES INVING, Secretary. ECONOMY AND EXCELLENCE.—The articles of Feet

To Housekeepers .- In order to make room for fully call your assention W. J. F. Dair, av & Co., New Marble Stores. Nov. 651 and 653 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTIONS. tains from \$1 to \$20 each, and will sell for a few days only, at less tain cost of instotation. Also the cheapest place in the world to buy Window shades. KELTY & FERGUSON, No 230; Broadway and No. 54 Reade st.

DRESS BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES.-WATKINS, No. 114 Fultonet, Invited in the Control of the Control No. 14 Funds at twites inspections of his spring styles, which will be found univaled for beauty and durability. The admirable fitting of his chansuars excites the cury of his competitors, and draws forth eulegiums from all persons of good taste.

KEMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY Would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, into No. 40 Fearlest, to No. 40 Frontway, one door below Grand at 1 They are now preps cell to exhibit the new Spring Styles, consisting of Mosale, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and lugrain

English and American Floor Ol Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY, MARCH, 1854.—Ma-ters of the test list and introducers of Stries in quarterly pat-terns for Gentlemen's wear. LEARY & Co., Hatters, Astor House,

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phremologists and Publishers, Clinico Hall So 181 Sassanet New York

Pianos.—Just what will meet the wants of all.

Pianos of acknowledged and aparanteed superiority for a very low price. All Pianos warranted to give entire satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. New Pianos to rent. Second dand Pianos, with or without the Eolism at great burgsins. To suit come purchasers, monthly payments are taken. Large discounts and most accommodating terms siven to wholeralle burgs.

Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES-CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—
All persons making, using or selling sewing Machines, wherein the
eye-pointed needle is employed, are hereby notified that unless they
procure a license from the undersigned they will be proceeded
against legally for infring-ment of the original patent granted to John
J. Greenongh. Enq. on the 27th day of Pebrury, 182. That patent
was the first ever granted, and is the only patent covering the
grooved and the eye-published needle in the Sewing Machines. Institute
and in other respects we claim that all Sewing Machines now in use
infringe upon the Greenough patent. The patent has been assigned
to us and we intend to enforce it against the entire Botton combination now endoavoring so crush us, and to disurb and oppross the lidustriess citizens of New York.

I. M. Sinora & G., New S. Breadway.

Hallott. Doesie. & G.

Halicit, Davis & Co.'s splendid Piano-Furtes, in every variety of style, with or without Joienne's Solina in each command; I hand und for sale at the manufactures lower prices, wholesale or refull. The grand Plane, so much adversed at Gorbels's fare well concert, may be soon at BERRY & GORDON's, No. 297 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES-CAUTION.-The first patent spen a Sewing Mechine was granted to John J. Gerenotton. Seq. Fig. 17. 1871, and one of he claims is for the proculiar needle as an affort to Machine. We have small Elias Howe, Jr., in the U.S. treat Court in New York, for infringement of the patent, we brug sow the owners of it. Howe's false and malifolms proceeds a process of the patent granted in 1885, overs the expenditude needle a streety groundless—that device was electroally included in Garan, occurs patent. The Single-Threaded Machines only are not achieve to controversy.

SEWING MACRINES. - The WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company have removed their office and waterround to No. 363 Broadway, where manufacturers and all others interested in this "time and labor-saving" machine are respectfully layling of call, and by a careful examination satisfy the maches of the fact, or agreeter variety of work can be done, and well done, on thus chine than any heretofore effered to the public.

STILL ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE SPRUCE-ST. FIRE

Silvas C. Herring, Esq.—Dear Sir, It is with graticale the pleasure, that I inform you of the complete success of your interest Salamander Safe, in preserving my mails books paners at counts, deposited in it, from the destroctive ire of the 5ch inst.—a which, filter being buried in the burning rains nearly four days come forth without a trace of fire upon them. From this severe has I have increased confidence in the superlatify of your Safes ever all the properties of the second for the second for the second second for the second second for the second second second for the second sec

SUCH A TIME.—In the recollection of the venerable

and respectable citizen, "the oldest inhabitant" never was there such as exciting time, such a rushing here and there, as is existing thous such circumstances and the hardbinos! Reads Salve, which cures borns, scales, sorve piles, tetters, child since &c.
Soid by C H. Rine, No. 108 Broadway; A B & D. Sands, whole-sale agents; C. V. Gibkener & Co; REDDING & Co., Proprietors.

A famingo looks well in red feathers, but a human head clethed with red bair is decidedly uncounsly. Are you in that "fat?" If you are, try Caistanono's Excatasion Dyn, which, without injuring the filtree, imparts to them in five minimus the rich-without injuring the filtree, imparts to them in five minimus the rich-

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BACTHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No 253 Broadway, opposite to the Park, where he has the best accommodation in the world for the application of his famous Hair Dye, and the sales of his newly in-vested Wigs and Toupes. Nine private rooms on one floor.

LOT'S WIFE FOUND.-Lieut. Lynch, in his voyage to the Dend Sea, found a huge pillar of salt on the shore, and the Araba sald it was Lot's wife, sure enough. Whether it was or not we cannot say, but this we do know: BRUAN'S PULMONIC WAFES, costing but 15 cents will cure coughs coids, huareness, etc., in a very short space of time. For sale by G. V. OLICKENESS & CO. NO. ID Exclayed, New-York, General Agents for New-Tork and vi-

BE PREPARED. method of the animal scouting Harmonian 1751 These colebrated Piles greatly rained for their buildees, tonocomes and vicescous quali-

celled non by hundreds of thousands of families in professes to either medicines, twenty years' experience of their qualities having really added to their reputation. The following modest note from Mr. Benis of Onelcy, Mass. for a supply, tells its own size; Mr. Benis of Onelcy, Mass. for a supply, tells its own size; Mr. Benis of Onelcy, Mass. for a supply, tells its own size; Mr. B. Braymarth. Dear Sir: I have soid at the Pills I had of yours, and the money is ready when you will send my receipt. Please to see do more Pills as soons as you can-send to Webser distinct. I have soid \$117 worth of your Pills, and they give universal that. I have soid \$6117 worth of your Pills, and they give universal statisfaction. Your, with respect, Pannaca Bankin'. Soid at 35 come per box, with fall directions, at No. 85 Inspendict, 34I Haddon at and 274 Bowery. After the let of May, Dr. Brassmarth's Principal Office will be at No. 417 Broadway, corner of Cenal st.

Blank Books, School and Miscellaneous Books, rinks Paper Stationery, &c., at wheleasis by Krootss & Kgu-oog disak book Manufacturers, Publishers, Booksellers and Sta-ners, No 88 John et. New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES .- ROBT. M. PAT-ICK is the sole manufactorer in the United States of the share tickrated Sofe, and F. C. Goffi. a imponerable Defined Locks and Tose Bare the best sefer and locks combined in the world. Depot. c. 192 Pearlat, one door below Maiden lane, formerly No. 99 where the combined of the combined in the control of the combined of the control of the combined of the combined

Melodeons and Reed Organs, of 4, 4; and 5 octaves, 2 and 4 stops the largest and best sacretment in this city, at \$45, \$45, \$75, \$100 and \$150. Also one Church Organ Ostops for \$175 at BERRY & Gonnon's, No. 27 Broadway. MELOPICONS.—The double-keyed Melodeons of Good use & Bullevin, and those of S. D. & H. W. Smith, for which coace, W. crass. NO. 233 Broodway, is Sale Agent, are acknowledged to be the best, as they are the only coas raned in the equal emperament. For sale at very low prices.

RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. -This Company will occupy the office on the first floor of the lifting No. 12 Waller, next to the Seamen's Saving Bank, unthe repairs are made in their former place of business, No. 55 Waller, rendered necessary by the recent fire J. H. Pinkney Secreta.

Why will you still linger with disease, draging out half and that it will not admitted a nounce with themse. I would cordially recommend Hoberson's Works as Historias and Historias and International Liner Pills preparations coursely resolution in a supportion, and as sure, and and effectual in their operation, it can fave and impartial think they have no vestige of disease it yeters. To all who would enjoy look life and happiness is denied recommend them hereing asserted from the abundon the international secretary array y feasible, the indicates a latest the following testimony of a gently the into cope with, fixed the following testimony of a gently

to cope with . Head the following teaching of a garden Hauthord, Could: Hopkinski, E. Doar Sir. For the lest eight yours! have been ted with a hacking cough, and although my appelle remained

J N Hobeneack, Proprietor, Philadelphia. ing selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needle with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infraging my patent of Sept 10, 1864 under the peaking of the law. See a list of my license in the "Machinery" column insides also the recent decision of the U.S. Coort, stopping the use of the Sincer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread or Morey & Johnson machines. They are infringments, and will be prescuted accordingly-fringments, and will be prescuted accordingly-E. Hows, Jr., No 3 5 Broadway.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. o notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be sufficiented by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a goaranty of white model faith.

anot undertake to return rejected Communication . The price for advertising in the WEEKLY TRISUNE will hereafter be FIFTY CENTS a line, each insertion.

The circulation of the Weekly alone has now reached the unpresedented number of 100,000 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS for The Weekly Tribune of this week, must be

OPPOSITION TO THE NEBRASICA BILL The citizens of Brooklyn without distinction of party, who are opposed to the passage of the bill now before Congress generally known as the "Nebraska Bill," are requested to meet at the Athe-neum on THURSDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 71 o'clock, to express their sentiments in relation to said bill, and to adopt most

press beir sentiments in relation to said bill, and to adopt meafoures to defeat the movements in Congress which threaten the stability of the Union

Edward A. Lambest,
David Leavitt,
Henry E. Pierrepont,
Edward Leavitt,
Sanneel Ayrea,
Albert Woodruf,
W. Hutchins
Frederick Farley,
J. H. Prentice,
Win. H. Ames,
Edward Gorning,
E. W. Dunbam,
A. M. Wood,
John Pierce,
Alonso Gray,
E. T. Rice,
John A. Ring,
R. C. Underbill,
H. N. Holl,
W. B. Ackley,
W. B. Ackley, Brooklyn, March is william Bockwall, Philip S Croeke, James L Campbell, John Dikeman, H B Durvea, Samuel Barber, C P. Smith, Stephen Crownell, A A. Low, C A Sparks, Chandler Starr, Theodore Vector, Thomas Held, J S T Stranshan, G F Dackwitz, Geo G Hastings, James Hamphreys, C B Simonson, W B Ackley, A. J. Spooner, A Haden, cral of the best speakers will be pr

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial from the citizens of Baltimore praying for an improvement in the Patapsco River was referred to a Special Committee. A memorial was presented, signed by 3,500 clersymen of New-England, remonstrating against the passage of the Nebraska bill. A very exciting debate ensued on the propriety of receiving the memorial. Mr. DOUGLAS, in the course of his remarks, denounced the memorialists, impugued their motives and characterized the charge that the passage of the Nebraska bill was a breach of faith, as a base falsehood, designed for political effect. Mr. Houston and Mr. SEWARD defended the right of the petitioners and the course they had pursued. The subject was finally laid on the table. A resolution was adopted calling for the correspondence between the American Consul at Smyrna and American Minister at Constantinople respecting the Kozsta case. After a short Executive

Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. APPLETON presented a petition 250 feet in length, signed by clergymen, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The petition was not received. A memorial signed by 232 workingmen was presented, praying Congress to pass a law forbidding military superintendence over civil works. A bill was introduced to prevent and expose frauds on the Pension Office by advertising the names and residences of pensioners, which was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. The bill granting lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes was then resumed. An amendment to the bill was proposed and agreed to, providing that no title to land shall vest in said State, (Wisconsin,) nor pat nt issue therefor until twenty continuous miles of the road shall have been completed. After further proceedings, the bill was ordered to be and was read a third time. A motion was then made to lay the bill on the table, which was agreed to. A motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected, and to lay that motion on the table. which was agreed to by a vote of 93 to 85, and the he are adjourned.

"he returns from New-Hampshire indicate the elecon of NATHANEL B. BAKER, Democrat, as Governor that State, by about 3,000 majority over all others.

We cannot name up to this moment, in the history of public meetings in New-York, four called successfully in regard to a single subject, at short intervals one from the other. But the overwhelming interest felt in the question of excluding, now and forever, Slavery from the Nebraska-Kansas Territery, has for the fourth time given rise to a large, crewded, enthusiastic and respectable meeting. Last night that at the Tabernacle was a complete triumph. We have never witnessed a thing by it. more attentive audience, or one at times more tumultnously approbative of what is deserving of such a

The southern oligarchs and northern doughfaces may learn at last that when such men as the most venerable. Union-loving, conservative portion of this community meet together on four separate occasions to denounce as "infamous and criminal" the schemes of Pierce, Douglas & Co., the North is not to be trifled with.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The die seems to be cast. The long repose of Europe and the generous consequences springing therefrom, will, in all grabability, cease. For several centuries Europe has not enjoyed such a protracted peace, as from the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars to this time. The wars of Spain, I aly, Greece, Turkey, Poland and Hungary were carried on upon the outskirts of European civilization as concentrated in Germany. France and England. In these countries progress in the main was steadily onward. If liberal ideas failed to shape society to the extent of the wishes of ardent philanthropists, there was unquestionably a distinct advance in arts and humanities slowly through the centuries. But in regard to the war now bursting forth, according to present appearances, the end and object seem equally obscure as affecting civilization and progress-progress even viewed subject, as it has been, to temporary reaction. But the interests of the laboring and productive classes will surely be sacrificed in such a contest; and how is the war to be ended as regards balances of political power?

While economics have been applied to the arts of peace, they have not been wanting to the arts of destruction: if a railway carries civillans, it can equally carry soldiers: if steamboats bear business men and pleasure seekers, they can equally transport regiments and their arms. So, too, the same ingenuity that has made single saws and plows do the work of many saws and plows of former rude construction, has improved the arms of defense and destruction to an equal degree in their terrible machinery. The strategetical movements of large bodies are also vastly facilitated over former operations in that way. The infantry does not carry on its back such heavy burdens as it once did, and moves with a rapidity unknown to the wars of the early part of this century. It is besides, armed with rifles reaching with deadly precision further than once the ordnance could send its sixty times heavier balls. The field artillery, instead of being chained to the slow step of the foot soldler, is, mounted on trains, rivalling the cavalry in speed, but not losing thereby steadiness and precision of aim. Conflagration and death are poured out with one shot in various ways and shapes : shells, bombs incendiary rockets are now more destructively than ever a part and parcel of the game.

On the sea, too, the means of ruin are immensely increased. Vessels running against winds and waves, with a rapidity deemed chimerical when Napoleon and the Institute pronounced Fulton a dreamer and a charlatan : vessels londed, too, with arms uninvented during the revolutionary and imperial eras; with Paixhan guns hurling projectiles of immense size to immense distances, a single one of which is sufficient to destroy the largest man of-war, or crush the rocks and walls of a fortress. All these refinements of a civilized epoch will now serve and support the dire action of savagelike hates betwixt colossal nations. That nation which esn'snerifice most heaps of human bodies and inhuman gold will carry off the gory prize of triumph.

In the great battles of the first fifteen years of our century it was calculated that scarcely one single musket shot in two hundred took effect. Even the fire of artillery was not more surely directed. Napoleon mentions battles in which the French ordnance fired one hundred thousand shots. In the present state of perfection in fire-arms of every kind, few shots in comparison with those lost in former years may be ineffectual. The mind is appalled at the waste of human life which will thus occur on sea and on land.

Not less mournful, however, will be the influence of a prolonged and general war on the State of society. Extermination and poverty materially, and man moral ly, will be brought back to rival the fiercest of brute creation, and the sparks of individuality and diguity which begin to warm the bosoms of the masses will be extinguished. All lofty aspirations will be suspended for wars always impoverish the popular mind, and sink it into abject ignorance and servility, and their results are to create the vilest hero-worship in which stolld generations wallow, dead to the calls of elevating genius. Whole nations thus become the despised tools of individual pride and ambition, styled captain or sovereign-not that such a character is great, but that myriade of men are small. Wars, in fact, alone rear despots. Without them, all men would be free. Neither castes in Asia, nor serís in Europe, nor native slaves in Africa, and their derivatives in America, could exist without wars. When huge Murder bares her arm and strikes down the strong men of a nation, the others. and chiefly the women, become slaves. The American

among the masters of slaves. In the big war upon which Europe now verges, we see havoc and tears and desolation; but its promises of popular wealth and self reliance, and hence of liberty. where are they ?

The Missouri Compromise was of itself bad enough and too bad. The traditional policy and the practice of the Government, from the time of the Confederation, was exclusion of Slavery from the Territories. And it was a great surrender on the part of the free States to allow Slavery to go west of the Mississippi at all. But they yielded the great trust of freedom when Louisiana was acquired, and allowed Slavery to enter, or rather recognized its existence therein. When a resolute effort was made in 1820 to prevent its spread, the North succumbed and Missouri was given over to Slavery, but by common consent on the part of the South what Territory beside that lay north of 36° 30', was solemply secured to freedom. And now, at the first suggestion of surrender, this too is to follow the rest and be yielded to Slavery. It is to go gratuitously too. It is a voluntary sacrifice of which the only condition is a good chance at the Presidency by those who

sell it out. Are we not close upon the demonstration that human liberty is no safer in the hands of northern doughfaces than in the hands of a despot?

Is it asked what the North can do! Destroy the breed of doughfaces. Break every man of them upon the wheel, and sow salt upon the ground that grows them. There is no other remedy. If we are sold this time, Kansas becomes a slave territory at once. Nebraska will probably follow suit, though extraordinary exertion may save it. But it is too much to expeet. Organize the North for reclamation and defense. Recetablish the Missouri Compromise line. Resist the admission of either hereafter as a slave State. Make these two conditions a sine qua non in the election of every northern man to Congress. Elect none but northern Presidents who are not doughfaces. In this way only can be regained what is now to be lost if the Nebraska swindle is consummated. The country blushes when it thinks of Hull's surrender. What was that to this surrender of Douglas and Pierce! The nation burns with indignation at the name of Benedict Arnold. But Arnold's was but attempted and buffled treachery. On the accomplished treason of the Kansas and Nebraska conspiracy, how much more intense should be the condemnation of the people who are betraved, how much more blasting the judgment of mankind! These men who would thus rafile off freedom for the Presidency, would not besitate to offer the Kingdom of Heaven at auction if they could make any-

An attempt is being made at Albany to overthrow the present law for the appointment and control of the Police of this City, and to supply its place by the old system of corruption and favoritism. It is earnestly to be hoped that the movement may be defeated. Though the law as it now stands may be susceptible of . impr vement, it is infinitely better than that which our the meb of Erie removed, and that travel is not interruptbar-room politicians are trying to restore. It puts the | ed to the slightest extent

power of appointing and dismissing policemen in hauds likely to use it well and wisely, namely, in those of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, who may reasonably be expected to choose their men with some view to character and fitness. The proposal is to substitute for this Board of Commissioners the system of Aldermanic nominations, so that the Alderman of each War i will be the special patron and master of its police corps, rendering the policemen his creatures and agents, to be used for all the private, political or other purposes he may desire to accomplish. We have had plenty of experience of this system, and have no desire ever to try it again. It is the source of great abuses. and of hopeless demoralization of the Police. We trust the Legislature will leave things as they are, no matter what the influences exerted in favor of the

We call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of further and more stringent enactments egainst lotteries. This kind of gambling is now extensively practiced in this City under the form of what are called Gift Enterprises, and speculators are becoming rich out of them, at the expense of the morals and the money of the community. They give a certain consideration for the sum paid, as admission to an exhibition, a subscription to a newspaper, or something of that sort, and in addition distribute a limited number of valuable prizes among the ticket holders. These few prizes are the lures to entrap the foolish, and gratify the passion for gambling. In the case of the only one of thee lotteries yet carried through, the law has been evaded by keeping the property offered as prizes out of the State where it could not be reached by our authorities, and holding the drawing in a place where it is not illegal. Several other affairs of the kind are now in progress here, but we trust the Legislature will promptly interfere and nip them in the bud.

Mr Lyncu of The Irish American addresses some carnest and excellent advice to the readers of that paper, which we trust may not pass unheeded. It is briefly that in the approaching festival of St Patrick's Day they should avoid intoxi sating drinks, and above all, that all provoking expressions used with a view to produce disturbance by parties has ile to the Irish and to Catholicism, should be received with good-humored forbearance, and not made the occasion for retaliation and riot. This course, he justly observes, will secure to them the respect and sympathy of all classes of citizens, which any other line of conduct must forfeit. And to Americans he says that St. Patrick's Day is not a religious but a national festival, one of the few national memories left to poor Ireland, and that it is celebrated by Protestants there as well as by Catholics. We trust these suggestions may have their due weight in the minds of all parties, and that the fear of disturberce on that day may prove to have been altogether

Among the Letters from the People which we this morning publish, is one which merits particular attention as well from its subject as from the character of the author whose name is signed to it. We refer to the communication of Mr. FOOTE of New-Haven, under the significant title of Freedom and Disunion. The writer is a retired and wealthy man of business, of ripe years and moderate and conservative tendencies. No person could be more unlikely to take extreme or fanatical views of any great public question, and yet we find him coolly advocating Disunion as the means of extricating the free States, not only from all participation in the crimes and evils of slaveholding, but from the degraded position of tools and abettors in the extension of the accursed system. At the same time he boldly proclaims what is no doubt true, that separation would be of great pecuniary benefit to the Northern States. We publish his communication as an evidence of the conclusions at which sensible and quiet men are arriving under the conviction that no agreement or compromise which the South may make on this subject can be relied on, and that southern faith to-day is as worthless as Punic faith of old. If, they say, -and there are thousands of such men,-this Union is to be converted into a great instrument for the propagation and perpetuation of Slavery, Let it Perish! effect of the Nebraska perfidy at the North, and such is the spirit to which these conspirators have given birth among the most calm and reflecting classes of our Peo-

The conspirators at Washington are not easy in view of the response their great measure is provoking from savage, with whom war is the rule and peace the ex- all classes of the Northern people. They cannot bear to ception, treats woman as a slave; and the howl for an- have their policy scrutinized and passed upon from the nexation and war in the United States comes from religious and moral point of view, -and this is not surprising. The meniorial of three thousand clergymen of New-England against the Nebraska bill yesterday elicited a decided manifestation of the state of mind with which Douglas & Co. contemplate the judgment that conscientious and religious men of all parties and denominations at the North necessarily entertain with regard to them. In the Senate, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Mason, Mr. Butler and others of the Slavery propagandists, were greatly disturbed by this memorial, but none of them so much as Douglas. He was sardonic and bitter at the idea that the clergy of New England should memorialize Congress and should declare a measure before that body to be a wicked measure. Mr Houston and Mr. Seward defended the memorialists manfully and Mr. Everett moderately. In the House the memorial was not even received or allowed to be read and had to be carried out of the Chamber. How far this treatment of a proper memorial from a most worthy body of men will tend to reconcile the Northern people to the final passage of the bill will probably be seen hereafter.

> The citizens of Brooklyn hold a meeting to protest against the passage of the Nebraska bill at the Atheneum to-morrow evening. Men of all shades of political opinion will take part in the proceedings. It will be a mass meeting, and will speak the sentiments proper to freemen in view of the magnitude and atrocity of the contemplated outrage. There is but one feeling among honest and respectable men at the North on this subject. Let the voice of Brooklyn be heard in the thunders of popular indignation now swelling through the

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE RAILROAD RIOTS AT ERIE RECOMMENCED-THE TRACK AGAIN FORN UP.

Buffalo, Tuesday, March 14, 1854.

The Buffalo Courier of this morning has the following:
We learn from a gentleman who left Erie yesterday, that the railroad across Sycamore st., in that city, was torn up at about neon yesterday, in obedience to the orders of the Mayor. The reason alleged for this renewed attack upon the railroad company, is that certain cars, centaining freight from Cleveland for Baffalo, were sent through direct instead of being stopped at Erie and the property there transhipped. We understand, also, that the Sheriff of the borough was pomptly on the ground, and did everything in his power to prevent the track from being removed, making an earnest appeal to those who were present to air him in enforcing the laws and in preventing any infringement of the rights of the company. The spectators, however, stood regardless of the appeal, and permitted the employes of the Mayor to proceed with their work. BUFFALO, Tuesday, March 14, 1854.

their work.

It is proper to add, that this fresh outburst of Erie indignation will not interrupt nor retard the travel between
Buffalo and the West. The break extends only a few. teet, and is simply made, as we are informed, as a mean of preventing freight cars from passing Eric without breaking At six o'clock last evening no additional demonstration

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 14, 1854.

A dispatch from C. C. Dennis, Superintendent of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, dated to day at Buffalo, says: "There are no rails torn up to interrupt the trains at all. PHILADELPHIA, Tureday, March 14, 1854. Gev. Bigier, who is in this City, has received a dispatch from Erie informing him that it was only a side switch that

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

From Our Own Correspondent.
Washington, Tuesday, March 14, 1854. Donotas's insulting and derisive language toward the clergy has caused much excitement, and is strongly com-

nented on by people here. Mr. RICHARDSON, Representative from Illinois, swears that if the Seuthern members vote down railroad grants they must get Nebraska as they can. He intends to bank wr. The South is growing indifferent.

The President will to-morrow send to the Senate his mes sage and the correspondence relative to the Conking Treaty with the Mexican Government. The message will take strong ground against its radification. It will be an end to

The Texas creditors will convene here on the 22d in t. Texas is now better disposed to pay its creditors than

heretofore. The proceeding on the Wisconsin Land bill has floored

the lobby operators.

I repeat that the President's message on the Black Warrior affair will not recommend a repeal of the neutrality

laws with Spain. It will be firm, but anti fill bustering. There is no prospect that the President will communicate his message on the Black Warrior affair for several days. The Cabinet was again in session to day. Their deliberaons are kept most strictly private.

The breach between Mes-rs Hunt and Lane seems to be growing wider-but their friends are exerting their influence heal the difficulty.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, is about to introduce a resolution ordering the proper prosecuting officer to institute suits for the scovery of outfits paid to foreign ministers who have never gone on the missions to which they were appointed inderstood there are a number of such gentlemen drifting

The Western Railroad bills labor. The back of the Minneseta bill was broken by its friends. It is in the hands of the doctors, however, and will be on its legs again shortly. There would be little objection to passing any of the bills if the grants were to be made to the States instead of priwats companies, and if the very preper provision of requiring twenty miles of read to be built before any land passed out of the hands of government, was inserted in all the

There is a good deal of speculation in private circles on the subject of reopening the African slave trade. The southern men cannot consistently oppose it on any other ground than that it would interfere with the present motopely of negro breeding enjoyed by Virginia, Maryland, There are men from the Gulf States who openly ad vocate it as a measure of unquestionable humanity, as well as a measure affording them great advantages. They assert that there is no reason they should pay the Virginiaus \$1,200 or \$1,500 a head for their mixed blood, when they can get first rate field hands from Guinea for \$150 a piece.

XXXIIID CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... Washington, Tuesday, March 14, 1834.
Mr. EVERETT presented the maninoth memorial from
less acharetts, si, ned by three thousand elergymen, against
passons of the Nebraska bill.

the passage of the Nebraska bill.

Messrs. FFARCE and PRATT both presented memorials, praying for the improvement of the harbor of Baltimore and the approaches to it.

Mr. PKATT moved their reference to a Select Com-

Messrs, WALKER and ADAMS thought they ought to

Microsts. Wallike is and AUANAS thought they ought to
go to the Committee on Commerce.
Motion for Select Committee agreed to.
Mr. DOUGLAS called for the reading of the mammath
memorial presented by Mr. Everett. He said it was not
respectful to the Senate, and he desired to say a word
upon it. He then, in the strongest language, condemnedthe stetements of the memorial as an atrocious slandfor No. The Memorial read as follows :

The Memorial read as follows:

To the Bisecrobic the Senate and Bisses of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

"The undersigned elergymen of different religious depositions in New England, hereby, in the name of the Almighty God, and in His presence do solemnly protest against the passage of what is known as the Nebraska bill, or any repeal or modification of the existing legal prohibitions against slavery in that part of our national domain which it is proposed to organize into the Territories of Nebreska and Kansas. We protest against it as a great moral wrong as a breach of faith eminently injurious to the meral principles of the community, and subversive of all confidence in national engagements, as a measure full of danger to the peace, and even existence, of our beloved Union, and exposing us to the righteons judgments of the Almighty—and your protestants, as in duty bound, will ever prey. Dated at Boston this 1st day of March, A D., 1854. D., 1854. Mr DOUGLAS—My only object is to call the attention of

Mr DOUGLAS—My only object is to call the attention of the Senate to the memerial. It is presented after the action eithe Senate as a protest egainst our action, against the action in which certainly two thirds of this body concurred. It protests against our action as being a breach of faith, as involving a moral wrong, as destructive of all confidence and as subjecting us to the righteous judgment of the Almighty. It is presented, too, by a denomination of mencalling themselves "preachers of the Gospel." It has been demonstrated in debate that there is not a particle of truth in the allegations of a breach of faith or breach of confidence. It has been demonstrated so clearly that there is no excuse for any man in the community who believes it any longer. Yet here we find a large body of preachers, perhaps three thousand, following the lead of a circular which was calculated to mislead and deceive the public, have here come forward with an atrocious falsehood. circular which was calculated to mislead and deceive the public, have here come forward with an atrocious raisehood public, have here come forward with an atrocious falsehood and an atrocious calumny against this body and prestituted the pulpit, prostituted the sacred desk to the misorable and corrupting influence of party politics. It matters not whether they have misled the whole of the people of New England and drawn them into this pool of firty water—it matters not whether the misrogresentation has taken a broad scope or been confined to a few—I hold it is our duty to expose the conduct of men who, either from ignorance or wilful false knowledge, will avail themselves of their sacred calling to arraign the conduct of Senators here in the discharge of their duties. I hold that this Senate is as capable of judging whether our action involves moral turpitude, whether it involves the subversion of morals, whether it subjects us to the judgment of the Almighty as are these political preachers who do not understand the question. It is evident that they ought to be rebuked, and required to confine themselves to their vocation instead of neglecting their holy religion and violating its sacred principles, and truth and honor, and getting-up a document here which is offensive, and which no gentleman can indorse without violating all the rules of courtesy, propriety and of honor. There seems to be an attempt to file upon our table offensive documents, slander upon slander, libel after libel, in order that the abolition press may copy it as coming from the records of the Senate and go back and given treating in the There seems to be an attempt to file upon our table offensive documents, slander upon slander, libel after libel, in order that the abolition press may copy it as coming from the records of the Senate, and go back and give it credit in the country. They are smuggled in here, the offensive matter concealed from our knowledge until we happen to look into them and see what they are, and then these gentlemen expect to carry on a political campaign by quoting from our own records that we are traitors to God, to our country and to humanity. I think it is time that this miserable system of electioneering by violating the rules and the courtesies of the Senate to get an indersement of libels of which nen ought to be ashamed, should be exposed and rebuked. I am unwilling they shall come in and pile upstanders of this kind and insults of that kind apon our table, and let it then be used for base party purposes. The Senate knows that this memorial is not intended to effect the action of the Senate. We have no such bill before us. Our action on it is passed. Why is it brought here! There can be no other object in presenting it here mow than simply to afford capital for organizing a great sectional party, and trying to draw off the preachers of the gospel into it. I think that men ought to be able to rely upon argument, and upon truth, and upon reason, instead of recording to these things for the purpose of stimulating excitement for political ends.

Mr. HOUSTON said this matter had been sprung suddenly upon the Senate. He saw nothing informal or monstrous in the memorial. The bill was passed on the morn.

excitement for political ends.

Mr. HOUSTON said this matter had been sprung suddenly upon the Senate. He saw nothing informal or monstrous in the memorial. The bill was passed on the morning of March 4, and the memorial was dated on the lat. It therefore was signed when the bill was before the Senate. He saw nothing in the memorial that offered any indignity to the Senate. It simply expressed the feeling of those who signed it. It was the right and privilege of all American citizens to memorialize Congress in respectful terms. He did not know what the object of the memorial terms. He did not know what the object of the memorial is a believed there was something radically wrong in that bill. They charged that it was a violation of national faith. He had made the same charge against it in debate. He had shown that it was a violation of solemn plighted faith with the Indians, and that it raid to the Indians that all treaty obligations were to be considered as nothing more than a solemn mockery. He had also said that the repeal of the Misseuri Compromise was as lagrant a breach of faith as the violation of the Indian Treatics. He saw no greater impropriety in ministers of the gospel memorializing Congress than politicians, or any other men, doing so. He had the faith the passage of the Nabraska bill would lead to ereitement and agristion, and it was denied. This me morial signed by 3,000 ministers of the gospel were deeply moved by it. Ministers of the gospel were deeply moved by it. Ministers of the gospel were men rilley had the same political rights as other men. All citizens had a right to potition, and that right cettle not be cented. By becoming ministers of the gospel were non-falls and less none of their political rights as other men. All citizens had a right to potition, and that right cettle not be cented. By becoming ministers of the gospel were non-falls had less none of their political rights as other men. All citizens had a right to potition, and that the country would be restored once more to that a

demn those who memorialized and protested against the set. If memorialists asserted untruths and 29 and feles hood before the country, the groper mode to pursus as to have the subject referred to a committee, to have an port made of the facts, and then leave the intelligent population of the facts before feat to be the United States, with the whole facts before feat to judge for themselves. Whether the Mebraska measure was right or not was a question on which there was rose for a difference of opinion. Senators were not is well high place as to be above the right of the people to inguine into and criticise their official acts.

Mr. MASON said the right of all citizens of the United States to petition Congress upon any subject proporty before them was one which he hoped never to see doniety all such memorials should be received and treated with the respect due to them. He hoped never to see the dy when the Senate would treat such petitions otherwise. This memorial, however, was of a character different from others. It came from a class of persons who hald saids the character of American citizens and address their patitions the Gospel and not as citizens; as ministers of the Gospel, they petition as ministers of the Gospel, they petition as ministers of the Gospel and not as citizens; as ministers they have the temerity to threaten the Senate with the vengannes and indigenents of the Almighty, whom they profess to serva. Such language was not respectful, coming from any sittemers ministers of the Gospel, as such, were unknown to the Almighty, whom they profess to serva. Such language was not respectful, coming from any sittemers ministers of the Gospel, as such, and the Government as wide apart as passible, and the wisdom of that policy was made manifester of all the people, to keep the ministers of the Gospel as forming any part of Government, and Good forbid they should ever be known to it. It was the wisdom of that policy was made manifesters of the Gospel as forming any part of Government. In all caustries an

moved as the preper course that the memorial de last rerespect for the ministers of the Gospel. He respect was
so high that he would shoost submit to their rebuke for
an act performed in his official capacity. But that respect
was for them in their appropriate and sacred calling, and
when they abendoned their duty, descended from their
high position, when they forgot the religion of the Lamb
and mingled with the waters of the turbid pool of political
strife, he respect no longer continued. Those menorial
iets have quitted the pulpit and have taken their place in
the political arena, and they speak as vice regents of God
on earth, and presume in His name solemnly to pronounce
upon the Senair the judgment of the Alimphy. He could
no longer respect them when they themselves abandoned
their sacred duties—when they had abandoned the religion
which they professed, the religion which was typyfied by
the meek and lowly Lamb, and took up the character of
the political lion, going round, seeking whom they might the political lion, going round, sceking whom they might devour, they do violence to the Gospel, and the religion of the Savior. He knew not what more was to be done that that the Senators should express their condemnation of this pro-erding. He thought they deserved the censure of the Senate.

of the Senate.

Mr. ADAMS (Miss.) said the South had for over thirty rears remained under an unjust and oppressive set, and fits repeal led to agitation, they who had originally dona the injustice were responsible for the agitation. He would treat this memorial as he would treat all others. It Vests remained under an unjust and oppressive act, and if its repeal led to agitation, they who had originally done the injustice were responsible for the agitation. He would treat this memorial as he would treat all others. It professed to be the act of ministers of the Gospel, but it was so different from the acts of the Apostles, that it lost all the potency and character which its signers supposed their character and position would give to it.

Mr. HOUSTON said there was no invocation in the memorial of the vengeance of the Almighty on the Senate. It was a respectful protest against a measure pending in the Senate at the time it was signed. It was a respectful protest in the name of Almighty God against that measure. Laugher

Mr. WELLER (Cal.) - Who authorized them to de

that?

Mr. HOUSTON said that when he said these gentlemen were vice genets of the Almighty on earth, he did not expect that the use of these words would have been commented upon. What he meant was that they were the harbingers of peace on earth. If the ministers of the Gospel were not recognized by the Constitution, they were recognized in the moral constitution of society, and were recognized in the great constitution of man's salvation which was the foundation of all maral and religious organization. He repeated his views of the equality of the political rights of ministers of the Gospel with other citizens. He also repeated his declaration that the measure calling for this protest would and had already produced agitation and excitement. The bill goes down but works hadly—it works like physic, upwardly.

calling for this protest would and had already produced agitation and excitement. The bill goes down but works badly—it works like physic, upwardly.

Mr. EVERETT (Mass.) said that it was due to the Senate that he should explain his connection with the petition. He was called from his seat a few moments before he presented the momerial, to the door of the Senate, where he was requested by a gentleman to take charge of the mannerial and to present it to the Senate. The gentleman who had brought it was introduced to him as a most respectable gentleman of the clorical profession. That gentleman requested him to present it to the Senate. As the memorial was voluminon, he called one of the Senate's attendants and told him to carry it in and lay it on the Secretary's desk, where it now lays. He had not read it at that time, nor did he read it until he did so afterward with the Senator from Illinois. He thought this exclanation of his connection with it ought to be made, as the memorial was considered offensive by the Senator from Illinois and others to the Senate. He believed the memorial was in fact signed by all the gentlemen whose names were stached to it before the date of the passage of the Nebraska bill, and consequently when that measure was bewas in fact signed by all the gentlemen whose names were attached to it before the date of the passage of the Nebraska bill, and consequently when that measure was before the Senate. It ought, therefore, to be regarded as the expression of the sentiments of the signers respecting a measure actually pending before the Senate. He had not agreed as to the expediency of presenting memorials upon subjects which had passed from the body. But as others had continued to do so, he thought he might do so particularly as it was possible the bill might be returned to the Senate. He did not think these three thousand clergymen of New-England had any design to step from the appropriate lias of their duty into the political arean. Among them there were doubtlets men of all political parties. This memorial was signed by men who looked upon the measure parely in a moral point of view; looking upon it in that light, they had expressed their sentiments upon it. Such had been the habit of clergymen in that section of country. They in all proper occasions expressed their views upon ell moral questions occurring, and they had in this institute done no more. It was hardly necessary for him to say that three thousand clergymen of New Eagland were a very respectable body of men—no other body of man in the country, of the same number, were more learned, religious, moral, and intelligent than they. They were men devoted to the cause of religion and morality, the meat of them with very little reward or expoctation in the way of the goods of this world. He farther culogized the character of the memorialists. He regretted that this memorial had elicited any feeling. The Senator from New-York had presented the memorial ought to be received as all others. It was wrong to ascribe to its signers angry or unworthy feelings, or motives.

Mr. PETTIT (Ind.) said he was in favor of the largest liberty to patition, provided they were respectful. His first objection to the memorial was that it was out of time and out too late to affect any action on t

time and out too late to affect any action on that bill, which had passed the Senste in all probability never to return. The Senate had done the deed, and now deserved the righteens judgment of heaven. It would seem that this righteens judgment meant pains, torments, and panishments, but he expected it would be one full of approval for the deed. The Senator from South Carolina said he had great respect for clergymen so long as their robes were unspotted, and they did not dabble in political vaters or pools of politics. He would agree with the Senator is choosed to the proof of politics was any more pollated than the sagnant waters of contradictory theology, in which these clergymen lived. He believed the pool of politics for more pelucid, clean, healthly and beneficial than the stagnant waters which surround the contradictory creeds and dogmas of these men, no two of whom could agree upon any particular point of theology. The Senate had an officer closen for his ability and information, who was a brother clergymen, whose duty it was to expound divine lawlet the Senate; and he would, therefore, if the motion be in order, move to refer this memorial to the Rev. Henry Slicer, Chaplain of the Senate whether the Nerraka bill was a violation of the law of God, and whether motion be in order, move to refor this memorial to the Rev. Henry Slicer, Chaplain of the Senate, with instructions to inquire and report to the Senate whether the Nebraska bill was a violation of the law of God, and whether the Senate was in danger of having invoked the judgment and condemnation of heaven by passing it. [Loud laughter.] If Mr. Slicer decided in the affirmative he woul be willing to revoke his action, and would use his endeavors to induce the House to send the bill back to the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS said the abolition address put forth by members of Congress had called upon the ministers of the gospel to rise and rebuke this bill as a violation of plighted faith, &c.; and now, elergymen, in obedines to that call, were ergned in getting up protests, founded upon the

Init. &c. : and now clergymen, in obedines to that call, were ergaged in getting up protests, founded upon the felis statements contained in that address. These memorialists say, "We, in the name for Almighty God, protest," &c. What was this assumption of the name and the power of the Almighty but an attempt to establish in this country the destrine that the clergy have the supremaright to determine and pronounce the will of God on all subjects, and particularly in relation to the political action of Congress. It was an attempt to set up a theocrasy; it was an attempt to be country in the hands and under the control of the Church; no bolder attempt than this was even made by any Church in the most despotic countries, or in the darkest ages of the world, to despote countries, or in the darkest ages of the world, to enforce the dectrine that it was the privilege of the Church to tell the people that, not only on religious subjects, but also upon all political ones, they must receive, as the Divine will, whatever they received from the Church. If this pretention of the clergy be now specioned all poss-